

The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

STANZAS.

Composed after a Ball.
Say, did I dream? for, lo! a diamond's gleam,
And gazed upon a being not of earth;
No mortal form, no mortal features could
Ever give to such tumultuous feelings birth—
Feeling that was unswayed by the surrounding mirth.

Her fairy steps were such as fancy tell,
None but inhalants of the blissful clime,
Where scented breezes from the bowers of bliss,
Deceivably sweet, felt the hand of Time.

When they sported amid the flowing groves of time,
Her eyes were far more dazzling than the beam
Reflected from the polished diamond's side—
As pure, and splendid as the rays that gleam
In the broad heaven, at a glowing eventide.

When Phobos veiled himself, to greet his ocean bride,
The one that blooms in Arabia's spicy grove,
Which breathes an eastern incense in the air,
Or down, to rest upon the peach that grows
Where verdant odours would an Eve enslave.

Not that with her soft cheeks, or ruby lips compare,
Her smiles—behold! impossible and vain,
That smile which tells us of the blissful clime,
That smile which tells us of the blissful clime,
That smile which tells us of the blissful clime.

Oh! it is bland as April's gentlest sigh;
Midst an arctic gale wafting perfume;
It scents the air with fragrance from the high,
Scents the air with fragrance from the high,
Scents the air with fragrance from the high.

And when she spoke, oh! how those dulcet tones
Their thrill of power imparted to my soul,
Melodious more than nightingale that moans,
Or gay lark soaring with untrammelled soul,
Yea, all the feathered race "from India to the Pole."

Note, audience, as by enchantment bound,
While my unconscious, unobtrusive frame,
While my art devoted cheek, my scrupulous
That from those virgin lips harmonious came,
And low within my breast, kindled his ardent flame.

THE SLUMBERING NYMPH.

O, come my love! the evening star
Gleams like pearl in the purple vale,
And the western breeze sighs in the
To light the mermaid's coral cave,
And the mermaid's coral cave,
The slumbering nymph of the Spirit Lake!

O, come my love! the "nodding flowers"
Are shedding round their sweetest bloom,
And the stars of night in gentle showers,
Unheard, distill at this hour of calm,
Their falling, will not, cannot wake,
The slumbering nymph of the Spirit Lake!

O, come! the shadow thou needest not fear
Of pine-trees on the murmuring tide;
The moon ere long will glister here,
The sighing pine-trees will not wake,
The slumbering nymph of the Spirit Lake!

O, come with me! our barque canoe
Will bear us, "neath heaven's tears and smiles,
You peaceful waters, softly through;
Unto our loved and lovely lake;
So soft we glide, it cannot wake,
The slumbering nymph of the Spirit Lake!

And well thou knowest the green-wood lover,
Where jessamine and wild roses cling;
And our sweet bird at this dear hour,
Its vesper song will sweetly sing,
Nor will its gentle warblings wake,
The slumbering nymph of the Spirit Lake!

O, let the soft lute's heavenly notes,
Commingle with the wild bird's song;
And as the music upward floats,
"Twit! twit! how our prayers long!
Fear not my love, thou wilt not wake,
The slumbering nymph of the Spirit Lake!

ADW. & O. EVANS.

NG CASES.

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who intend to travel

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to a handsome assortment of

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style, at cost price to those

who will call at our

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No. 53, North Front St.

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on of boys, in which

the Writing, Arithmetic, &c.

the use of the Globes, and

Physical Science, &c.

are taught, and others who

are respectively requested

to make their application

to the school, on the

first of the month.

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Still as the tear-drop sadly starts,
As thus we sigh farewell,
Oh! still when I am far from thee,
Give one dear thought to love and me.

Should sorrow in misfortune's hour,
Around thy soul entwine,
Oh! show its influence, its power;
Nor let thy heart incline
To sadness—'twould grieve my soul,
To think that thou didst repine;
When hours of joy to us may fall,
And I yet call thee mine;
Oh! then, though we shall parted be,
Still, still, my love, remember me. R. M.

THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

There are minds that receive no pleasure

in contemplating the minor works of nature;

but are continually seeking their enjoyment

in the more obvious, and striking displays of

creative wisdom.

Who landscape to please must have prominent forms,

A mountain on fire, or an ocean in arms;

Such as quick to the heart may its grandeur convey,
Like the light of the eagle that darts on its prey.

But oh! how ye not, that the lake when at rest,
Has as much of the element under its breast.

As when in a tempest, the foamy waves break
From its bosom, and flapping their white wings in air,
Or clashing in mist, and encircling the rock,
Which now far above the blue mirror is bare.

But we can derive sincere pleasure from

the inspection of minute objects—and it is

possible to trace the hand of Almighty wisdom

in small things equally with the sublime

and wonderful—a leaf or flower, "unnoticed

and unknown," I have found matter for ad-

miration and gratitude, and sufficiently won-

derful in its structure, and progress from the

first germ until it expanded into perfect bloom

—to exercise all my powers of thought and

reason, I have watched the fair clouds blush-

ing in the bright beam of morning, glowing

with inimitable glory in the rays of the set-

ting sun—piled high in the dark vault of

heaven, now dark as chaos, now illuminated

with electric fire—and hurrying through the

atmosphere, driven by the fierce winds—I

have gazed in the stillness of midnight, on

the stars in the firmament, till I have forgot

my existence here, and fancied my place of

abode was amongst those brilliant gems of

ether—the quiet stream, in its calm, noiseless

flow, has afforded me joy—the melody of the

sweet songsters of nature, has soothed and

enchanted my soul—the mingled shade and

sunshine of the forest, created sensations of

gladness; even the "breath of the gale" passed

not by me unmolested. In all these there is

nothing to excite transport—to amaze the

soul, or draw it from tranquil meditation—

there is nought of novelty either; they occur

daily, hourly, and may be seen by all; yet this

does not diminish their beauty, fragrant, or

melody; nor will we grow weary with listen-

ing or gazing—no—the more we examine,

the greater satisfaction we feel; and often,

very often, we are taught, "to look through

nature up to Nature's God." How widely

they roam from the path of true happiness,

who seek it in wealth, in pride, or in ambi-

tion—contentment is the most durable trea-

sure—it is, indeed, a "pearl of great price,"

and those who would obtain it must sell all

they have of envy, pride, ambition, and the

train of endless desires which the mind is

prone to nourish! The human soul is so

formed that it can enjoy much or little, ac-

cording to the situation it is placed in.—It

derives satisfaction, pleasure and profit, in

wandering over the earth, from beholding

the various productions of nature, and the

monuments of art—and it is also pleased with

a single flower, a stone, or a tree. It would,

therefore, be wisdom in us to enjoy to the

utmost, those comforts within our reach, in-

stead of spending our time and thoughts in

idle and fruitless wishes for something we

have not—we should, like a miser hoarding

riches, let nothing escape us, from which we

could reap benefit—and thus like his, our

stock would accumulate, and yield even to

an hundred fold!

"Seize mortals, seize the present hour,
"Improve each moment as it flies;
"Life's a short summer—Morn a flower—
"He dies—alas! how soon he dies!"

ROSA.

SONNET.

On seeing a leaf fall from a tree on a beautiful

spring-like day, in February, 1825.

Sad little relic of departed bloom!

Thou hast, lone lingerer on thy native tree,
Could not the blasts of Autumn bid thee flee?

Nor the wild howlings thro' the winter's gloom?

No—faithful still, tho' withered, dead and cold,
You finger'd, like the memory of bliss—

And fled not till the spring's mild vernal kiss,
Told that her single word should new buds unfold.

Oh! thus, when with the Autumn blasts of grief,
Our pleasures, and our hopes, and friends have fled—

Each like a summer bird or summer leaf;
And the cold heart seems comfortless and dead,
Heaven's grant some friend, that will not then de-
part,
But linger still to cheer the "winter of the heart!"

LINDEN.

STANZAS.

Farwell—yet still when silent eve,
O'er twilight shade shall thro'

The sombre clouds which interweave,
With heaven's refulgent glow—

When thou, upon those crystal lights,
Thou gaze and bless such splendid sights

As meet thy wondering eyes!
Oh! then let memory's moonlight sea,
Swell with one gentle thought of me.

Thou fate has marr'd the golden dreams,
That bless our youthful day—
Thou fortune's smile, but dimly beams
Across our worldly way—
Thou distance must divide our hearts,
That thro' with feeling's swell—

any one. He has no particular appearance—
no stated time—no peculiar form, but he comes
unwarned, unexpected, and when he is least
thought of. He is an intruder that comes un-

invited and unseemly. He plucks from so-

ciety some of its brightest ornaments and most
useful characters, regardless of their worth or
benefit. If we look around us, we will behold

those who a short time ago shone in all the
city and gaiety of disposition, enlivened and
cheered every company in which they mingled—

whose wit and urbanity of manners im-

parted mirth and pleasure and delight to those
with whom they associated—whose kindness
and affection spread a happiness through their

families—whose benevolence and charity often
dispelled misfortune's gloom, hushed the heav-

ing sigh of the widow, and dried up the briny
tear from off the orphan's cheek. But where
are they now—they are clasped in the cold

embrace of death—they have deserted the
paths of mirth and merriment, and have de-

scended to the dark, gloomy habitations of the dead. Those
eyes that once beamed with sprightliness and

love, are now dim and sightless—those cheeks
that once glowed with animation and vigour,
are now pale and sunken—those ears that were

never closed to the cries of distress or sadness,
are now deaf to all worldly sounds—those lips
which often felt those soft effusions of

compassion and sympathy, which characterize
the Christian, are now cold and livid; their
forms are no longer seen in this passing world

—they have returned to their native clay.—
Death is an invincible conqueror. No face,
however strong, can withstand his approach.

He stalks along in open defiance of strength
or power, slaying all that comes in his way,
showing no favour nor respect to persons.—

The young as well as the old—the beautiful as
well as the homely—the strong as well as the
weak—the brave as well as the dastardly—the

great as well as the humble—the king as well
as the beggar, falls equally beneath his un-

merciful and immutable sentence. He enters
into the habitation of the contented, though

poor cottager, and, with one unheeded
sweep, carries away what little happiness was

there enjoyed, substituting therefor mourn-

ing and tears. That joy and delight and plea-

sure which once dwelt there is fled, and grief
and sorrow and affliction have taken their

place. If we take a view through the vista of
gone by generations, and ask ourselves where
are those eminent men whose deeds were so much

admired, who have thrown so much light and
instruction on the world, and to whose opinions
so much deference and respect was and is

paid, our reason will answer—they are dead—
they have long since sunk into the dreary
tomb—they have long ago returned to that

dust from whence they originated; all that was
mental of them has reverted to its pristine
chaos. To reflect on death is unpleasant; but

if indulged frequently it may be conducive of
a great deal of good. It will inevitably bring
us to a contemplation of the mutability of all

things earthly—of the fleeting and transient
possession of all human happiness, and of the
necessity and paramount importance of attend-

ing more particularly to things which belong
to another and far superior world. It will have
a tendency to raise our thoughts above this

mundane sphere, and to direct them to those
regions above, where alone true and real
and genuine happiness and pleasure dwell—where

none of the cares or troubles of this life find
admittance—where unalloyed and unceasing
bliss is enjoyed—where death cannot find ac-

cess to mar or interrupt the inscribable
delights of eternal life. Frequent medita-

tions on death contribute to wean and estrange
our affections from the nothings of this world,
and to place them on objects more de-

servable of our esteem. It will bring us to the
recollection of what we are, from whence we
spring, for what we are destined—it will re-

call to our minds that we are mortals, and as
such, subject to a change—that we originally
came from dust, and consequently must return

to that dust—that we were created to adore
and serve God, faithfully and dutifully, and
that our destination is heaven. If we walk

into a graveyard and there behold the re-

manents of mortality embodied in its native clay
—there behold the inevitable fate of every
human being—there see the end to which all

man kind must come.—If we take a view of
the graves of those who were once as we are
now, but who are mouldering and crumbling

to ashes; must we not naturally conclude that
we also must soon be like them—that the race
of our existence must one day or other be run

—that our lamp of life must one time or other
be extinguished, and that we must at some
period lay down upon the immeasurable and

limitless shores of eternity.

summed to affect to be offended. The king's mildness went so far, that he gave him some days for consideration; but all to no purpose. He was then arrested, and punished with all the rigor of the laws.

MR. WEBSTER'S ORATION.

The following is given as a summary though imperfect view of the eloquent address delivered by Mr. Webster at the recent celebrations at Bunker Hill.

The orator glanced at the three great events in the history of this western world; its discovery; its colonization, and the severance of these United States from their mother country, and their erection into an independent Empire. He spoke of the eventful history of the last half century; of the consequences of the American Revolution to the world; of the actual and prospective improvement of the condition of mankind, which owed their origin to the events, we were now assembled to commemorate. He spoke of the attention given to the subject, and the advances made in the science of government, within the last few years, and the powerful and all commanding influence of public opinion and the illumination of the human mind in ameliorating the condition of mankind even under the most despotic governments; in which their beneficial effects, though little apparent, and producing no external changes, were yet most deeply felt. He said that knowledge was the sun in the firmament of human happiness, and that the progress of free principles and institutions in the southern portion of the hemisphere; and congratulated his countrymen that they had lived to see the day, when the European authority over that vast portion of this continent was gone forever. He addressed, in the most affecting manner, the few old men, who were present, and who shared in the bloody conflict of the 17th June, 1775, and the surviving members of the Revolutionary army, who heard him; among whom was seen in his place that extraordinary and privileged man, La Fayette; and while he contrasted the splendid compensations of this day and occasion, with the disinterested toils and sufferings and sacrifices of that perilous hour which last saw them assembled on the spot where they now stood, in the name of their children, who now crowded around them, in the name of their happy country, in the name of the good and brave of all future ages and countries, he tendered them the homage of a lasting and heartfelt gratitude. He remembered, in a just tribute of eulogy, the brave men who perished in the cause of their country's freedom. He spoke of the illustrious Warren, who boldly threw himself into the perilous conflict of that day, and fell one of the first and one of the noblest sacrifices to liberty, a man whose name is imperishable; and he addressed himself in the most respectful and honorable manner to La Fayette, and paid a just compliment to his distinguished services and career; a man, whose history has been most extraordinary, who has seemed destined in Providence to perform a part and to enjoy privileges, which have fallen to the lot of no other man; who, in the language of the orator, according to our best recollection, was the conducting medium, by which the electrical spirit of freedom, should be communicated to both hemispheres; a spirit, which like the great central fire of the earth, might be smothered and repressed, but could not be extinguished; oceans might overwhelm it, but it would find its way to the surface; but in spite of all opposition, it would live and burst out and send up its fires to the heavens. He alluded to the struggles of the Greeks for their freedom, and exulted in the assurance, which the singular history of our own country confirms, that the cause of liberty and religion must prevail. It was to be ascribed to the all commanding influence of public opinion that the despotic nations of Europe had not taken part with their oppressors; that influence would continue to restrain these sovereigns; and the continually increasing favour with which the great principles of civil liberty are regarded among the enlightened and good of all nations, and the deeper and growing interest with which the struggles of this abused people continue to be viewed, will aid to carry them triumphantly through the fearful conflict, which they are now waging with the most oppressive despotism that ever crushed men in the dust. He alluded to the unfortunate results of the struggles for freedom in France. Much has been gained, but much had been lost; and that which had been lost through the want of that enlightened, sedate, and religious character, which distinguished the American people and was the foundation, under God, of the success that crowned their efforts. The progress of the spirit of liberty among the French nation was not guided by discretion, intelligence and principle; and consequently was marked with many dreadful excesses; it became a desolating instead of a purifying fire; and instead of destroying that only, which did not deserve to be preserved, it scattered indiscriminate destruction; and every thing valuable as well as every thing worthless was brought out by the deluged votaries of liberty and thrown upon the blazing pile. In the language of the orator, the progress of the spirit of liberty among this people resembled the chariot races of antiquity, where the motion was so rapid that it set the wheels on fire. He spoke, in the last place, of the great interests of the world, which all nations would ultimately learn must consist in Peace; and of the duty which the American People owed to their privileged and happy country; which was to consider it all as one country and all as their country; to rise superior to local, sectional and partial divisions and interests; to be united by a common, uninterrupted and universal sympathy; to feel that they were Americans, and with a generous and elevated patriotism to seek only the common interests, to cherish the common name, to labour for the common good. If the cause of liberty and free institutions failed with us it would fail forever; but in an example of adherence to the great principles of liberty, of equal rights and equal laws, for which our fathers toiled and suffered and died, and in that generous devotion to the common good by which their whole course was distinguished, we should exhibit to the world a monument of national virtue and happiness as imperishable as time; and as splendid and glorious as human history can ever display.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BOLIVAR, as Dictator of Peru, has issued a decree, providing that a normal school, on the Lancasterian plan, shall be established in each of the departments of Peru, for the support of which the requisite funds shall be appropriated. Each province shall send to the departmental school at least six children, in order that by this means the system may be extended to every part of the republic. The Congress of Peru has conferred upon Bolivar the title of "Father and Saviour of the country," and he is to enjoy perpetually that of President of the republic. He is also authorized to grant rewards of honor or profit to those who have rendered, or may render, any services to Peru. General Sucre is to enjoy the title of "Grand Marshal of Ayacucho," and all the army under Bolivar are entitled to all the privileges of native Peruvians. A formal vote of thanks to the republic of Colombia, as a testimonial of gratitude for the services rendered by her to Peru, was voted

by the Peruvian Congress, and transmitted to Colombia by a commission instituted for the purpose.

The following is a translation of the message transmitted by the Liberator Bolivar to the Peruvian Congress, which body convened on the 10th of February. The sentiments contained in this interesting Message are truly worthy of the dignified and elevated character of the illustrious and distinguished champion of South American liberty:

To the Sovereign Constitutional Congress of Peru.

GENTLEMEN.—The representatives of the Peruvian people meet this day, under the auspices of the splendid victory of Ayacucho, which has, for ever, fixed the destinies of the new world. One year has elapsed since Congress decreed the Dictatorial authority, in order to save the republic, which was sinking under the oppression of the severest calamities.—But the protecting hand of the liberating arm has healed its wounds; it has broken the chains which Pizarro had riveted on the sons of Manco Capac, founder of the empire of the Sun, and has placed all Peru in the possession of its primitive rights. My administration can only be called a campaign. We have hardly had time to arm ourselves and fight. Our appalling disasters left us no choice, but to defend ourselves. As the army has triumphed with so much glory, I think it my duty to tell you, Congress, to reward in suitable manner, the valor and virtues of the defenders of the country. Tributes have been established according to the fundamental law. I have sought hidden merit wherever it was to be found, and placed it in offices of trust and power. I have carefully sought those who modestly follow the dictates of their consciences and respect the law. The public revenue was annihilated, fraud had shut up all its channels. Disorder and confusion augmented the miseries of the state.—I have been obliged to make essential reforms and severe ordinances, to preserve the existence of the republic. Social life cannot be nourished if the riches of the country do not freely flow in its veins. The crisis of the Republic forced me to adopt measures and to make reforms which centuries may not again require. The political edifice had been destroyed by crimes and an exterminating war.—I found myself on a field of desolation, but yet with the means of establishing a beneficial government. Notwithstanding my ardent zeal for the happiness of Peru, I regret that I cannot assure Congress that this great work has yet attained the perfection I hoped.

Progress will have to exert all its power to give to the country the organization it requires.—May I be permitted to confess, that not being a Peruvian, it has, on that account, been more difficult for me to attain this desired end. Our relations with the republic of Colombia have obtained for us great assistance. Our ally and confederate withheld nothing from us—she employed her treasure, her navy, her armies, in combatting the common enemy, as her own cause. Congress will be convinced by these demonstrations of Colombia—of the infinite value with which she views this cause, and intimate federation of the new States. Impressed with the great advantages which will result from a meeting of a Congress of Representatives, I have hastened to invite our confederates, in the name of Peru, to assemble as speedily as possible at the Isthmus of Panama. This august body will there seal the perpetual alliance of the different States. The republic of Chili has placed under the orders of our government, a part of her Navy, commanded by the brave Vice Admiral Blanco, which is blockading Callao, with the Chilean and Colombian forces. The States of Peru, Guatimala and Buenos Ayres have made us an offer of their services, which owing to our rapid successes, have been without effect.—These republics have established themselves and maintain their internal tranquility. The Diplomatic agent of the republic of Colombia is the only one, as yet, accredited near our government. The Consuls of Colombia, of the United States of America, and of Great Britain, have presented themselves in the capital, to exercise their offices.—The last had the misfortune to perish in the most lamentable manner—the other two have obtained their exequiaries to enter on the discharge of their duties. As soon as the military successes of Peru shall be known in Europe, it is probable that those governments will definitely decide on the political conduct they will adopt. I flatter myself Great Britain will be the first to recognize our independence. If we are to credit the declarations of France, she will not delay in recognizing us in that liberal policy; and perhaps the rest of Europe will follow the same conduct. Spain, herself, if she listens to her interests, will no longer oppose the existence of the new states, which will complete the friendly relations of the universe. Legislators! In giving up to Congress the supreme power which you deposited in my hands, allow me to congratulate the people in having rid themselves of the greatest curse in the world.—War, by the victory at Ayacucho, and of despotism, by my resignation. France, crime forever, I forgive you, that tremendous authority, that authority which was the grave of Rome! It was laudably no doubt in Congress, in order to resist the dreadful calamities and to face the furious storms which desolated the country, to place her laws on the bayonets of the liberating army; but, as the nation has obtained domestic peace and political liberty, the laws only ought to govern. Gentlemen, the Congress is installed. My duties as an auxiliary soldier, calls me to assist in obtaining the liberties of Upper Peru and the surrender of Callao, the last bulwark of the Spanish empire in South America. I will then hasten to my country to give an account to the representatives of the Colombian people, of my mission in Peru—of your liberty, and of the liberating army.

BOLIVAR.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, to his friend in this city, dated Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1825.

"I am told they are busy on board the *Gran United States*, preparing to receive General Bolivar, who is to honor the officers and crew, with a visit, on the 22d. I suppose you have received accounts of the whole coast having been given up to the Patriots, with exception of Callao, commanded by General Rodil, who still continues to hold out. Bolivar has declared him an outlaw, and intends hanging him, and all his band, as soon as the castles are taken, which I have no doubt, will be in a short time, as he has commenced cutting off their supply of water; and as the Lima is their only resource, he will succeed in turning them out of the city. The victory, *La Sierra*, left the coast directly after giving it up, with all the Spanish armed vessels, (the Asia being one) according to the agreement with Bolivar; but Rodil having possession of the castles, refused to give them up, while he had any thing to eat. No vessels are allowed to lay at Callao, it being blockaded by several of the Chilean and Colombian men of war, who are under the batteries of the Moniment at Mount Vernon, over the remains of their late brother George Washington.

Gov. Shulze is detained by indisposition at the seat of Government, and will not be able to visit this city as he had contemplated.

The Corporation of Philadelphia have authorized the paving of one or two streets on the M'Adam plan.

The Light Infantry Company of Washington, under the command of Captain Chidley, has returned on a tour of discipline, and proceed as far as Reading, where they intend celebrating the approaching anniversary.

An Irish gentleman has arrived in this city from the county of Tyrone, of the name of Mr. Magee, who is 8 feet 9 inches high. This

number for January last is already out of print, and that the edition of it is now in the press. There is, in particular, a growing demand for it, in the South and West. The orders from England, too, are much enlarged, and though it has been proscribed by royal authority in France, and is carefully sought and seized by the police, on every frontier still a few copies find their way regularly to that country, and are not the less read for being forbidden. Indeed, we happen to know, that it is now so much spread in Europe, that it deserves to be considered as having a European circulation. We rejoice at all this, because it is time we had a work which will fairly and fully represent the talents and opinions of this country, and the North American Review, which is constantly drawing its contributions from a wider circle, is already become nearly all we can desire to have it, and promises soon to leave no wish unaccomplished.

Steamboats.—In almost every new boat, some improvement in machinery—in building, and the comforts of the cabin are apparent, but our fellow citizens of the western states are most anxious to push improvements and progress in the art of navigation. Her plank on the river, is on quite a novel plan; her timbers are of locust and cedar, brought to a joint, and are caulked and payed both on the inside and outside—before planking, the hull was covered with canvas dipped in the varnish; her hold is divided into three compartments, in the water proof bulk heads, so that in the event of being pierced by a snag in the bow, stern, or midships, there will be no danger of sinking. If a butt should be started or a plank ripped entirely off, still she can never be voyaged without danger. 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